



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

which organized the independent companies; there Henry found his recruits for his short campaign to regain the gunpowder, and to the back-country Washington looked for reinforcements when his army was in sorest straits. While these things do not show that the East was entirely indifferent to the cause of independence, they do suggest a strong party alignment.

And finally the conservative character of the constitution of 1776 was due to the efforts of men who had been slow to join the Revolutionary movement, perhaps to the failure of Henry to stand up for his ideals of democracy—a compromise such as one meets with in every crisis of American history. The constitution certainly was a sore disappointment to the men who had done most to bring on the war and who were to respond most readily to the recruiting officers of the Continental army.

But this is too good a book to be criticized severely for omissions of this sort. The reviewer knows of no other equally satisfactory account of the movement for independence in Virginia.

WILLIAM E. DODD

---

*Social Service and the Art of Healing.* By RICHARD C. CABOT, M.D. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1910. Pp. 192.

The high value of this book lies in its analysis of the special functions of the physician and the social worker and in the fine illustrations of co-operation between them. To the sociologist the "outline study of character" (pp. 72-74) has particular interest, and it may be compared with the analyses of ends or interests of social effort made by Small, Ward, Ross, and others. While this outline reveals many defects, it is worth attention for the new points of view and for the demonstration of the helpfulness of such a study. The main proposition is that "the true business of the social worker is a physical diagnosis and treatment" or "the study of character under adversity and of the influences that mold it for good or ill."

C. R. HENDERSON

---

*Nature and Nurture.* By KARL PEARSON. London: Dulau & Co., 1910. Pp. 31.

The Eugenics Laboratory is producing substantial results, and this address is a capital popular presentation of the method and

conclusions of the London pioneers. Pearson seems to make out his case against the generally accepted assumption that natural inheritance is a minor matter, that education and improved environment can work wonders. But Pearson is fighting the best and strongest motive of our time, and repeating the mistake of Herbert Spencer, when he decries philanthropy and general education; and he is losing a fine opportunity by false tactics. There is not a hint in this powerful and convincing lecture that the great social mathematician has ever heard of our American policy of segregation of the unfit in celibate colonies which reconciles the tenderest feelings of pity with the widest vision of remote results for the race. When society is called on to support or correct an incapable member it has a right to select the method of doing so; for the unfit this method is the celibate colony.

C. R. HENDERSON

---

*Sociology and Modern Social Problems.* By CHARLES A. ELLWOOD. New York: American Book Co., 1910. Pp. 331.

In presenting this volume to the public, Professor Ellwood has made a valuable contribution to the literature of applied sociology, to use the familiar terminology of Lester F. Ward. The writing of a textbook in the formative period of a science is a peculiarly hazardous undertaking. This the author has realized fully and has cautiously limited his field to that of "an elementary text in sociology as applied to modern social problems." While the book "aims to teach the simpler principles of sociology concretely and inductively," it makes no claim to the systematic or comprehensive development of sociological theory.

Written as it is for beginners' classes, university extension courses, and teachers' reading circles, the author has perhaps wisely adopted the newer method of developing theory, as far as he has sought to develop it at all, as an incident of the discussion of concrete practical problems, rather than adhering to the more common method of developing the abstract principles of the science and then illustrating the principles in their application to concrete material. He says: "The student's attention is called to certain obvious and elementary forces in the social life, and he is left to work out his own system of social theory."

Two chapters are devoted to preliminary explanations. The